

testimony of many of the witnesses who appeared before the two courts of inquiry. Although the Chief of Naval Operations currently is considering releasing more of the Navy's *Scorpion* material, much still remains beyond the reach of researchers and the Freedom of Information Act. On December 19, 1997, the Navy denied my attempt to get copies of the first Court of Inquiry's Annex. Those documents still retain their top secret rating and are withheld because "of information that is classified in the interest of national defense and foreign policy."

The most useful books for this article have been the following:

On submarines, *Modern Submarine Warfare* by David Miller and John Jordan, New York: Military Press (1987); Jane's Pocket Book of Submarine Development, ed. By John Moore, New York: MacMillan (1976); *The American Submarine* by Norman Polmar, Annapolis: The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Co., (1981); and *Nuclear Navy 1946-1962* by Richard Hewlett and Francis Duncan, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (1974).

On intelligence matters, Jeffrey Richelson, *The U.S. Intelligence Community*, Cambridge: Ballenger Publishing Company (1989) and Pete Early, *Family of Spies*, New York: Bantam Books (1988).

Stephen Johnson, a reporter for the *Houston Chronicle*, was the first to concentrate on the *Scorpion's* maintenance and overhaul history and was very generous with both his time and research. Vice Admiral Robert F. Fountain (Ret), a former executive officer on the *Scorpion*, very kindly consented to an interview as did Rear Admiral Hank McKinney (Ret), the former commander of the U.S. Navy's Pacific Submarine Force.

In May 1998, the Chief of Naval Operations declassified a 1970 study undertaken by a specially appointed Structural Analysis Group that pointed to a battery casualty as the most likely cause for the *Scorpion's* loss.●

SENATOR KENNEDY AND THE AMERICAN IRELAND FUND AWARD

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on March 16, the American Ireland Fund hosted a dinner to honor Senator EDWARD KENNEDY and his longstanding efforts to promote peaceful and constructive change throughout Ireland. The individuals that gathered together that night—Taoiseach Bertie Ahearn, Nobel Prize Winners John Hume and David Trimble, Sinn Féin Leader Gerry Adams, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Mo Mowlan, among many others—are the best indication of the significant progress that has been made to replace violence and mistrust with cooperation and dialogue. It is also an indication of the Irish community's high esteem for Senator KENNEDY and his key role in bringing the parties to the negotiating table. While differences still impede full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement, pride in Ireland's past and present, and a strong commitment to a peaceful and prosperous future was the common bond that united all of those in attendance on the eve of Saint Patrick's Day.

Mr. President, Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD was among those who introduced Senator KENNEDY that night, and I ask that Senator DODD's insightful remarks from the evening be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

Members of the clergy, leaders of Ireland—both north and south—with a particularly warm welcome to the Taoiseach, Bertie Ahearn, my colleagues from Congress, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Kennedy family—Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Ethel Kennedy, my colleague in the House of Representatives, Patrick Kennedy, and a special welcome to the former American Ambassador, Jean Kennedy Smith, and a warm welcome to the light of our honoree's eyes, Vicki Kennedy; distinguished guests and friends, and, while he is not with us this evening, a particularly warm greeting to the President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton; and, last but not least, our honoree, the recipient of the National Leadership Award, my colleague and best friend in the Senate, Ted Kennedy.

At the outset, I want to commend the American Ireland Fund for the marvelous work it has done on behalf of the people of Ireland;

Secondly, I want to pay a special tribute to the two most recent recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize who are with us this evening and ask you to join me in expressing our admiration for the work that these two men have done for peace in Northern Ireland and will continue to do—John Hume and David Trimble.

As we gather here tonight on the Eve of Saint Patrick's Day to honor Ted Kennedy with the International Leadership Award, I want to begin by recalling the ancient Kennedy/Fitzgerald Gaelic Prayer:

For you who are with us, may God turn your fortunes bright;

For you who are against us, may God turn your hearts toward us;

And if God cannot turn your hearts, may He at least turn your ankles,

So we may know you by your limp!

I have the unique pleasure of presenting to you tonight a man with whom I have served in the United States Senate for nearly twenty years.

Most of you know the classic story of success in American politics:

Born of a poor and obscure family; deprived of all but the barest necessities; forced to quit school to support the family and finally overcoming all odds working his way through College by waiting tables in the cafeteria.

You know that story. So does Ted Kennedy. But he never let it get in the way. He knew there was another way to do things. And somehow even though he did none of those things, he got elected to the Senate in 1962 when the previous Senator changed his address. And for these past 37 years what a record he has compiled.

He was a friend of Ireland when friends of Ireland were few. In fact, he—and his family—have presided so long and so firmly at the confluence of Ireland and America that a writer in the Irish Times recently observed that it was sometimes difficult to tell whether Senator Kennedy's distinguished sister was the United States' Ambassador to Ireland or Ireland's Ambassador to the United States.

There is a reason for this, and it's quite simple. Throughout the adult lives of most people in this room, Ted Kennedy has worked unrelentingly, day in and day out, to better the lot of the least fortunate of our fellow men and women. Ted Kennedy's efforts regularly reach across the borders of nation, race and religion.

It was only natural, then, that the conflict and injustice in Northern Ireland would make a claim on Senator Kennedy's conscience. His unceasing interest in achieving peace in Northern Ireland was, and is, the

one constant over the many ups and downs on the still fragile road to resolving that conflict.

Ted Kennedy's efforts to find the path to peace have not been limited by the category of nationality. He labors not only as a distinguished representative of the United States, and a loyal son of Ireland, but as an ambassador from what the Irish poet Seamus Heaney refers to as "the Republic of Conscience."

"The Republic of Conscience", according to Heaney's poem of that name, is a quiet place, and one where you might meet some of your ancestors. According to Heaney's narrator:

When I landed in the Republic of Conscience; It was so noiseless when the engines stopped; I could hear a curlew high above the runway. At Immigration, the clerk was an old man;

Who produced a wallet from his homespun coat;

And showed me a photograph of my grandfather.

When Heaney's narrator was leaving the republic, that old man told him what all of us here tonight would tell Senator Kennedy, namely that he is a "dual citizen" and, therefore, on permanent assignment. Heaney's narrator put it this way: The Republic of Conscience

... Desired me when I got home;

To consider myself a representative;

And to speak on their behalf in my own tongue.

Their embassies, he said, were everywhere;

But operated independently;

And no Ambassador would ever be relieved.

Teddy, you will never be relieved of your portfolio to speak on behalf of the "Republic of Conscience" for the rights of those least able to speak for themselves, and to continue your splendid work in furthering peace and reconciliation in Ireland and in the United States.

Reflecting on the way you have led so many of your colleagues over so many years—many of whom are here tonight—down the tortured path that must inevitably lead to peace, I am reminded of the figure of the great Irish poet, William Butler Yeats, standing amidst the portraits of his contemporaries in the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Art, and urging history to judge him not on this or that isolated deed but to:

Think where man's glory most begins and ends;

And say my glory was I had such friends.

I know that all of us here tonight are proud to say that it is our glory to have you, Teddy, as our friend, and unstinting friend of the United States, an unwavering friend of Ireland, and an Ambassador from the "Republic of Conscience" who will never be relieved.●

SUPPORT FOR U.S. TROOPS IN KOSOVO

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, yesterday, American men and women joined their military counterparts from 18 NATO countries in attacking the forces of Slobodan Milosevic in Yugoslavia. I had hoped that recent diplomatic efforts by the United States and others would have led instead to a peace agreement in the Balkans. However, Slobodan Milosevic's continued aggression toward Kosovar Albanians and his unwillingness to seek a lasting peace could no longer go unchecked.

My wife and I know first hand what thousands of American families are

feeling today, seeing their husbands, wives, sons, or daughters in the military travel overseas to face combat. My son, Brooks, recently returned from a tour of duty with the U.S. Army in Bosnia where he was part of the multi-national effort to maintain peace in that war-torn country. The decision to commit U.S. troops overseas is never easy, nor should it be done without a clear understanding of our country's interests and goals. In the case of Kosovo, our country's interests are clear and warrant the current military action. A lasting peace is directly linked with stability in Europe, and it is our duty to participate in a multi-national effort to prevent the ethnic cleansing currently occurring in Kosovo.

This century's major wars started in the Balkans. Hundreds of thousands of Americans and millions of others around the world died as a result of conflict in this region. Slobodan Milosevic directly threatens the current political and economic stability of Europe, and today's military action against Milosevic is necessary to prevent an inevitable escalation of violence. The fighting in Kosovo could easily spread to neighboring Montenegro, Macedonia, and Albania, and has already destabilized the region. A sea of ethnic Albanian refugees have attempted to flee Kosovo, only to be denied entry in some countries while further straining age-old tensions in others. There is an undeniable possibility for widespread conflict among Kosovo's neighbors, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece, and it is in our national strategic interest to prevent a fourth Balkan war.

The United States and NATO have an opportunity to stop the cold blooded murders of thousands of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. Since Slobodan Milosevic began his reign of terror against Albanians in Kosovo, over 250,000 people—10 percent of the population—have been forced from their homes. Another 170,000 have fled the Yugoslav province in the past year. Milosevic's police forces and military have burned homes, preventing the return of entire villages. The reports of atrocities by Milosevic against the ethnic Albanians are sickening and invoke images of Bosnia and Nazi Germany. Since the first massacre of ethnic Albanians at Drenica, last year, thousands more ethnic Albanians have been killed by Serb paramilitary units and the Yugoslav Army, including the January 16 discovery of 45 slaughtered ethnic Albanians in the Kosovo village of Racak.

While I support air strikes now to prevent further bloodshed, I will continue to promote diplomatic efforts to ultimately resolve this crisis in Kosovo. This multi-national military action will illustrate to Slobodan Milosevic the resolve of all democratic nations in the world to reject oppression, and it is my hope that Slobodan Milosevic will bring the people of

Yugoslavia back from the brink of one man's madness.

My thoughts and prayers are with our men and women overseas and their families here at home. I fully support their efforts to bring peace and stability to the region and wish them all a quick and safe return home.●

RECOGNITION OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS COUNCIL 414

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Knights of Columbus Council 414, of Bay City, Michigan. Council 414 is celebrating its 100th anniversary on April 16, 1999.

The history of the Knights of Columbus stretches back 117 years, when Father Michael J. McGivney founded the fraternal order in 1882. Since the order's founding, Knights of Columbus have promoted the Catholic faith and have practiced the principles of charity, unity and fraternity. When Father McGivney passed away in 1890, there were 5,000 Knights of Columbus located in 57 councils in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Just 15 years after his death, the Knights of Columbus was established in every state of the union, as well as in Canada, Mexico and the Philippines.

Bay City Council 414, known then as Valley Council 414, was established in 1899, 17 years after the founding of the order by Father McGivney. It is the third oldest Knights of Columbus council in the State of Michigan. The driving force behind the founding of Council 414 was Edward J. Schreiber. He and 48 other men were responsible for establishing Council 414's charter, which was issued on April 16, 1899.

Since its chartering, Council 414 has helped to establish other Knights of Columbus councils in the area, and has participated in the many community service activities for which the Knights of Columbus are renowned. Perhaps most notably, Council 414's members raise money each year in "Tootsie Roll Drives" to support organizations like Special Olympics, the Bay Arenac School District and special education programs.

Mr. President, the members of the Knights of Columbus Council 414 of Bay City, Michigan, are truly deserving of recognition for their century-long dedication to promoting the teachings of the Catholic Church, and for living those teachings by serving those in need in their community. I hope my colleagues will join me in offering congratulations to Council 414's members on its 100th anniversary, and in wishing them continued success in their next 100 years.●

TRIBUTE TO THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY TEAMS FOR THEIR OUTSTANDING SEASONS

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the men's and women's ice hockey teams of

Middlebury College. This small school nestled in the heart of the Green Mountains boasts not only extremely talented and motivated students, but some of the finest winter athletes in the country. On behalf of the Vermonters who are proud to call Middlebury College their own, I wish to congratulate both the men's and women's ice hockey teams for a most outstanding season.

This year, the top-ranked Middlebury College women's ice hockey team finished the season with a record of 23-2-1, won their fourth straight Eastern College Athletic Conference Championship and set the school record for most wins in one season.

The men's ice hockey team, with a record of 21-5-1, won their fifth straight NCAA Division III National Championship, an accomplishment never before achieved in college hockey at any level.

Mr. President, again I wish to honor these outstanding student athletes who have devoted themselves to excellence in play, sportsmanship, and academics. I also commend those who have supported them on and off the ice: men's coach Bill Beaney, women's coach Bill Mandigo, and their many friends and family.●

NEW YORK YANKEE MANAGER JOE TORRE'S BATTLE WITH PROSTATE CANCER

● Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, last year the New York Yankees set a new baseball record—125 wins in a single season, the most ever in major league history. Today, I want to speak about another—sadder and more tragic—legacy that has befallen current and former members of this great baseball team. That legacy is cancer.

We remember that the house that Ruth built lost its founder, the great Bambino, "the sultan of swat," to cancer. During last year's season, Darryl Strawberry was stricken with colon cancer. Former General Manager Bob Watson is battling prostate cancer. Earlier this month, Joe DiMaggio lost his life to lung cancer. And recently we learned that Yankee manager, Joe Torre, is another victim of prostate cancer.

I join millions of New Yorkers—and millions of Americans—in wishing Joe Torre a continued recovery, who joins a team of almost 200,000 American men who will learn they have prostate cancer in 1999. It is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer in this country. And, like other cancers, prostate cancer must be stopped. For, it will claim the lives of nearly 40,000 Americans this year. My own state, New York, has the third highest rate of diagnoses and deaths due to prostate cancer.

Unfortunately, this country invests only about one of every twenty cancer research dollars trying to stem the epidemic of prostate cancer, which accounts for about one in every six cancer cases. It is a disproportion that